

Republican Ticket.

For Governor of State,
MAX F. A. HOFFMAN.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN D. EVANS.
For Treasurer of State,
ROBERT H. MILROY.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
BARNABAS C. HOBBS.
For Attorney-General,
NELSON TRUESLER.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
First District—J. H. ELLIOTT.
Second District—CHARLES A. RAY.
Third District—ROBERT C. GIBBONS.
Fourth District—ANDREW L. GIBBONS.
CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL TICKET.
For Congress—Ninth District,
Gen. JOHN P. C. SHANKS.
For District Attorney 18th Judicial District,
PHILIP A. B. KENNEDY.
For Judge 12th Judicial Circuit,
JACOB M. HAYNES.
Prosecuting Attorney 12th Judicial Circuit,
ELISH B. REYNOLDS.

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6. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected, is an act of negligence.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The circulation of the **JOURNAL** is without parallel in the history of newspapers in Randolph County. Advertisers will bear in mind that it is the **BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM** in the County.

SENATOR MORTON.

This gentleman has, for years past, been the recipient of the billings-gate of the Democratic prepared orators. Not only from them, but from the disappointed office-seekers and sore-heads of his own party. These latter have started several different "Independent" papers at Indianapolis, whose sole mission seemed to be to drag the Senator down to their own level. The change in the **JOURNAL** last week was seized upon and heralded abroad as a triumph over him; but the first issue of that paper, under the new proprietors, thus puts a quietus upon all such statements.

THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Re-nomination of Gen. Shanks.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, June 9.

The Republican Convention for the Ninth Congressional District met at the City Hall, this morning at 10 o'clock. Hon. D. P. Whedon, of Allen, Chairman of the Congressional Central Committee called the Convention to order. A. B. Jettmore, Esq., of Blackford, was appointed temporary Secretary.

General Tom Browne thought the appointment of a committee on permanent organization a useless formality, and upon his motion a permanent organization was at once effected by making Hon. Carl E. Shipley, of Delaware, President of the Convention, and Colonel John S. Hoover, of Henry, and A. B. Jettmore, Esq., of Blackford, Secretaries.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Shipley made a very neat and pointed speech. He said: "We have met for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and you have paid me the distinguished compliment of calling upon me to preside over your deliberations. For this honor I thank you. The Republican party in the coming canvass has much to do, but the work is easy, and its triumph will be complete. Our past success gives us an augury of victory yet to be won. We can justify, before the people, the principles upon which we stand, and uphold the leaders to whom we have committed the destinies of the Nation."

"The Republican party is one of progress, it keeps step with the march of events, and shapes its legislation to meet the increasing intelligence and expanding moral ideas of the people. Again I thank you for this honor."

A call of the counties was then ordered. The following was represented:

Allen, Blackford, Delaware, Randolph, Henry and Jay. Not represented: Adams and Wells.

General Thomas J. Brady moved the appointment of a committee, to consist of one member from each county, to report a platform of resolutions to the Convention.

The motion was adopted.

The President announced the following as the committee—

General Tom Browne, of Randolph.

Hon. Walter March, of Delaware.

Dr. William H. Vance, of Jay.

General William Grose, of Henry.

Samuel R. S. Robertson, of Allen.

Samuel Davenport, of Wells.

W. N. Smith, of Adams.

Oscar B-one, of Blackford.

On motion of General Stone, of Randolph, the Convention proceeded, by a *viâ voce*, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

General Brady put in nomination the name of Hon. Walter March, of Delaware.

Dr. W. Vance nominated General J. P. C. Shanks.

The counties were called and voted as follows:

FOR MARCH.

Delaware..... 18

Blackford..... 26

Jay..... 15

Henry..... 34

Randolph..... 20

Total votes..... 113

Adams and Wells were not represented in the Convention.

Before the announcement of the vote above taken, Hon. Walter March moved to make the nomination of General Shanks unanimous.

Upon making the motion Mr. March spoke as follows:

"I hope the motion I have just submitted without reservation or qualification will be adopted, and that the harmony and good feeling manifested here to-day may preclude the Republican party during the coming canvass before the people, and the unanimity of our nomination now made be indorsed with equal unanimity at the October election. With that kind of spirit, success can be doubtful. All personal and local preferences must be surrendered and forgotten in the presence of the great and good cause in which we are enlisted. The Republican party has accomplished much. It has realized the aspirations of the most ardent lover of human liberty, by making the union of the States, and equality of civil rights, under the Constitution, "one and inseparable now and forever." It has yet a great work to do in reducing the expenses of the government—in consequent reduction of taxation, in adjusting the tariff upon some just and permanent basis—in establishing a rigid economy in the administration of the government, and at the same time preserving public credit intact. In support of the nomination just made, upon a sound platform like this, I pledge Delaware county to give the largest relative majority of any county in the district at the coming election."

The Chairman of the Committee on Platform then made the following report:

Resolved, 1. That we endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Republican State Committee of Indiana on the 22d of February last.

Resolved, 2. That we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of General John P. C. Shanks, our honored Representative; that we especially approve his steady and unflinching opposition to the granting of large subsidies to corporations, and we earnestly request him to oppose all such schemes in the future in whatever shape they may present themselves.

General Shanks not being present, the following committee was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of his nomination, viz. Messrs. Stone, of Randolph; Brotherton, of Muncie; J. Amore, of Blackford; Whedon, of Allen; Bundy, of Henry, and Vance, of Jay.

After a brief time General Shanks appeared in the Hall, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

He spoke briefly in response to the call of the Convention. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have no speech to make, but simply to thank you for this another manifestation of your confidence. I came here to-day to attend the Convention, but found it over, its work done, its nominations made, and its platform adopted. We have other work before us, not as a Convention, but as Republicans, as voters and as freemen. To accomplish our purposes, to defeat the enemies of the Government, and to secure the triumph of its friends, we must have harmony—unity in thought and action. I have but one great object, one leading desire, one hope and one purpose in becoming your candidate, and that is to assist in engrafting Republican principles into the legislation of the country. I believe as much as ever that only the Republican party can save this great Union, and make it peaceful and perpetual. It is the only party that will try to save it, as it is the only one that sympathizes with the enlarged ideas of human liberty upon which the superstructure of our Government is built.

Our enemies are attempting to create the impression that there is no unity of feeling between Congress and the Executive. It is false. The administration in all its departments is harmonious. We are working together to diminish taxation—to lighten the wearisome burdens of the people, and to diminish the expenses of the Government in all of its branches. This work is well matured, and will be accomplished, I believe, most satisfactorily to the people before the end of the present session. In the brief time I have before me now, I can only generalize those measures of relief. Measures are now pending before Congress by which the people will be relieved from one hundred million dollars of taxation. I speak in round numbers—it may be less, and it may amount to more. The revenue derived from the tariff will be diminished \$22,800,000 from internal revenue, \$23,000,000. All that vexatious class of taxes derived from small stamps, and from special license tax on trades and business will be swept away. This special tax will be continued on professions, whiskey, and other luxuries only. [Laughter.] Then again an income equal to two thousand dollar will be exempt from taxation. We will save the people

\$17,000,000 in the reduction of fees and salaries, and in cutting off useless offices and officers, and \$25,000,000 more by a necessary and most judicious reduction of the army and navy.

Another measure is being perfected which will bring forth abundant good at an early day in the future. By a funding bill, the details of which I have no time to explain, we hope soon to secure money for the payment of our great debt at a much lower rate of interest than we are now paying. Our money—so long derided by the Democracy—has, by the prudence and economy of a Republican administration, become good. With good money comes increased confidence and better credit, and we see the time not great distance in the future, when the great problem of the national debt will be solved.

The exciting question of reconstruction is settled—or nearly so—as the ex-rebels of the South have learned by the bitter experience of the past, that their desperate efforts to prevent reconstruction resulted upon themselves, and result in assuring that they seek to avert.

Congress has met every attempt to prevent the reorganization of the rebel's status by measures suited to the emergency of the case, and at last, with the exception of Georgia, perhaps, the revolting States have accepted the situation.

About the public lands I will speak a word, and would be glad to say more, but I am not permitted to do so to-day. In the past the public lands have been squandered. You know, gentlemen, how this has been done. Millions of acres have been given away as subsidies to railroad companies, and this is all wrong. I have opposed these measures, and shall continue to do so. I would keep every acre for the actual seller, and put the whole public domain into the hands of the poor but industrious, that toil might be rewarded and the nation benefited by its increased development.

I opposed, with all my poor ability, the passage of the late Pacific Railroad bill, but after a time it became a law—not as a Republican or a Democratic measure—but as the result of the combined vote of all the railroad interests of the two parties in Congress. It passed as the result of a railroad combination, and had earnest supporters and opponents in both political parties.

But I have spoken quite long enough, and with a word as to our District matters I will detain you no longer. If our recent canvass for Congress has begotten an ill-feeling—if my friends or the friends of others have spoken bitter things I regret it deeply. Personally I have no unkindness toward any man, and to-day I would speak much more warmly for another than myself.

I accept the nomination and shall labor for the success of the party, and in the coming campaign I hope to receive the co-operation and support of every true Republican." [Applause.] At the conclusion of General Shanks remarks the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The convention was not very largely attended. The result of the primary election had rendered the nomination of General Shanks certain, and for this reason but little was to be done but to declare the result and adjourn.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Randolph County, Indiana, met in the Fair grounds, near Winchester, on Thursday, June 9, 1870, and was called to order by the President, Jeremiah Smith, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the roll of members was called and absentees noted and accounted for. After which the books were read, and all persons who have resided in the County twenty-five years or more, were invited to become members, which resulted in eight additions, making the total number enrolled 222.

The Association now adjourned until 11 o'clock to partake of a picnic dinner and for social converse.

At the appointed hour, President Smith called the meeting to order, and entertained them for a while in relating his experience as a pioneer.

Jonathan Pegg, one of the new members, gave quite a detailed history of his early experience.

Squire Henry D. Huffman made quite a neat little speech of some fifteen minutes in length. He feels that the younger portion of community were not paying enough respect to this day which the Pioneers have set apart for the purpose of relating their experiences, which are really quite interesting. Mr. Huffman, also, spoke highly in favor of the Temperance cause.

George W. Vanderburg, a new member, gave out some very wholesome truths, which might, perhaps, have benefited many who were not present could they have heard them.

Mr. Israel Wright made a few quite interesting remarks.

James C. Bowen, living near Arba, the oldest inhabitant of the county—having come to the county in October, 1814—was present, but unable to talk and Judge Smith talked some for him.

Some officers elected as last year.

The meeting now adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in June, 1871.

EDMOND ENGLISH, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

JUNE 11, 1870.

A team belonging to R. M. Hunt, in care of Orlando Ross, was left in the road, in front of Wm. S. Robertson's, a quarter of a mile north of town, while Ross and young Robinson could find a harrow. The horses became frightened at the harrow as the boys approached the wagon and ran away. They made rapid headway until in front of the hotel stable, when the bystanders confronted them with yells, located clubs—ran them against the stable and the wagon tongue into the fence, broke it off, threw one of

the horses, and here the scene ended. Luckily no damage to live stock. A wagon tongue out—one wheel somewhat broken up, and Bill Gunn's two plows broke to pieces—which he had unfortunately left by the road side—was the total loss.

William Cox, son of Jacob Cox, living three miles east of town, fell from a swing and broke his arm a few days since.

An itinerant "tooth tinker," from the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, has been preannouncing at this region for some days past. He was the guest of P. Kable, of the Union Hotel, for a few days—went into the country in quest of business—said he would be back by night, but the night that he was to return has not come yet. It is likely he has found business lively in the country. Bill at hotel unpaid to date. Philip, the host of the Union Hotel, thinks it looks suspicious.

It is amusing to see the statements of different persons in regard to the West. In the **JOURNAL** of May 5th, we find the following in regard to Guthrie, in Guthrie county, Iowa, from one of its correspondents:

"Guthrie is a neat little village of about 500 inhabitants—sprung up within the last twelve months. In the southeast of Guthrie county, 50 miles west of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—containing seven dry goods stores, two drug stores, and one hardware store—all with best grade of goods to do well."

From a private letter written by a citizen of our town, who is sojourning in the Hawk Eye State, we take the following description of the same place:

"Guthrie is a town about half as large as Huntsville, with about 125 inhabitants, all told, big, little, young and old. It has three dry goods stores, the largest, a \$2,500 stock, the smallest not over 1,000."

You see they don't see through the same specs.

James Lumpkins, an aged and respected citizen of Wayne county and well known to many in this county, died at his residence June 10, 1870.

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